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On Phytocollite, a New Mineral.—Prof. LEWIS reported that, having made a further examination of the black jelly-like substance from the Scranton peat-bog, to which he had drawn attention at the September meeting, he had found that it had characters differing from those of any other mineral heretofore described. By dissolving it in a standard solution of alkali he had found that it had an acid reaction, and was, therefore, to be regarded as an organic acid. It is probably related to some of the varying forms of humic acid.

The following analysis, kindly made by Mr. J. M. Stinson, of Harrisburg, was made upon material which was carefully separated from the surrounding earthy matter, and which, before analysis, was dried at a heat of 212° F.

C	28.989	C	30.971
H	5.172	H	5.526
N	2.456	or without ash, O + N	63.503
O	56.983		
Ash	6.400		100.
	100.		

This analysis would yield the empirical formula $C_{10}H_{22}O_{16}$.

In its composition, this substance is remarkable for the low percentage of carbon which it contains.

It differs from dopplerite principally in its composition (dopplerite having the formula $C_{16}H_{10}O_{10}$), and also by its partial solubility in alcohol and its burning with flame.

Instead, however, of giving this mineral a specific name, it is now suggested to group together, under one generic name, all those jelly-like substances produced by vegetable decomposition which are found in nature.

The name *Phytocollite* (φυτον κόλλα), signifying *plant-jelly*, would include the mineral from Scranton, the dopplerite of Austria and Switzerland, the jelly-like mineral from Finckenbach, St. Gall, which Deicke describes as burning with a bright flame, and all similar minerals of like origin. Each of the above minerals would, therefore, be classified as varieties of phytocollite.